





## THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

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## Important.

Liberty men ought to attend to a few things. 1. Print tickets in every county, in time. Print plenty of them, and see that they are not destroyed. Circulate them every where. Inquirers have been made whether tickets could not be printed at our office. This could be done for neighboring counties, where means could be provided for sending them free of expense. But, in other cases the postage on them would be too high.

2. Let every Liberty man rally at the polls—let every one provoke his neighbor to the good work. Thirty, twenty, or fifteen thousand votes, will decide the minds of multitudes who are now wavering—fearful of throwing away their votes. Remember, he who votes for Thomas Corwin, says that Henry Clay is his choice for the Presidency.

3. Let Liberty men see to it, that every Liberty vote be counted—and then, that an accurate report from every county, be immediately forwarded to the Philanthropist, for publication.

And now, remember the words of the hero of Trafalgar, with some change: Our country expects that every man will do his duty.

## A word to the Reader.

For some time past, owing to the approaching election, our paper has not contained its usual variety. It should be recollected, that anti-slavery people have not, like Whigs and Democrats, local papers in which they can express their opinions, and publish their proceedings. Hence the large space given up to them in the Philanthropist.

After the election, we intend to notice a good many topics, more directly associated with the strictly moral bearings of the great question. Till then, the reader must be patient, if the policies of anti-slavery should appear somewhat prominent in our paper.

## Ticket for Hamilton County.

THOMAS MORRIS has been put in nomination in the place of Mr. Carey—so that the ticket has lost nothing of its force. It will be seen that a full ticket has been made out, by selecting from both the other tickets candidates for the inferior offices.

Mr. Morris will commence addressing the people of the county, next Tuesday, at Harrison, in company with Dr. Brisbane. They will visit every township in the lower part of the county next week—and the upper townships the week after.

OHIO AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—We call attention again to the notices of the meetings of the Ohio American A. Slavery Society, to be held in October.

What with political action, and moral suasion, with the Liberty party and the Abolition Society, Ohio is pretty active just now in her anti-slavery demonstrations. Some of the friends may imagine that the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society is hostile to the Liberty party and warring against all human institutions. We do not believe it; we know the persons who compose it, and so long as they pursue the straight forward course they have hitherto pursued on the subject of slavery, we shall extend to them the right hand of fellowship. We are glad Mr. Garrison is about to visit Ohio, for he may learn how it is, that what are called in the East and new organizations, in Ohio dwell together in harmony, and even maintain peace, in division.

## Methodist Protestants.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, which sat some weeks since in this city, had the subject of Slavery under discussion for a short time. A great reluctance was manifested to touch the action of the General Conference of the Church in relation to Slavery. For men, who separated from an ecclesiastical body on account of the alleged tyranny of its authorities, and who have hitherto gloried in their independence of mere authority, they showed a wonderful reverence for the powers that be. So far as we could judge, from a test vote, there were only about fifteen good Abolitionists in the Conference; while about nineteen, though calling themselves anti-slavery men, had not the shadow of a title to the name.

After a great many ineffectual attempts, on the part of the minority, to obtain a manly and decided expression of disapprobation of the action of the General Conference, and against Slavery, the following powerless resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS, the subject of Slavery has been brought before this conference, and fully and freely discussed from year to year, the Conference having always given a dignified expression on the subject—therefore—

Resolved, That it still is the opinion of this Conference, that Slavery, as it exists in the U. States, is inconsistent with the morality of the Holy Scriptures, and therefore all Christian and prudent means ought to be employed for its removal."

## Friends.

By direction of the meeting of Sufferings of the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends, held at White Water, 6th Month, 4th, 1842, a letter was addressed to the Professors of Christianity throughout the United States. The letter is couched in terms too soft to have much influence with those who, in the light of the 19th century, can hold their fellow beings as brutes. But, our object in noticing it, is to call attention to two paragraphs in it.

"We do not recognize the right of any individual or any body of men whatever, who are aside from Slavery, to take any unlawful means to effect its extinguishment; and it is our earnest desire, that all who approach Slaveholders on the subject, may do it, either through the medium of sympathetic vocal utterance, or addresses written in a friendly manner.

Finally, endeared friends, suffer us to entreat you, by your regard for your own happiness, by your love for the peace and welfare of our community, and by your profession of Christianity, to let the enslaved go free, in such a way, as you may see proper; and may the God of Peace bless you with his unspeakable love."

Perhaps it may be well to say, that the first paragraph is printed at those friends, who believe it

to be their duty, not to bewray the wanderer, but to give all the aid in their power to the poor fugitive from oppression.

The second paragraph, if it means any thing at all, is intended to give countenance covertly to the scheme of colonization. Alas, for these church organizations! are these the men once represented by Fox and Penn? These reformers spoke the truth with plainness, and in an uncompromising spirit, that made the transgressor feel. But their followers, in these times, are as gentle as a sucking dove; first telling the truth, as if they were hardly convinced in their own minds, and then half apologizing as if they had gone too far.

## Mount Vernon Republican.

The Liberty men of Knox county, have nominated Ebenezer Mc. Elroy for State Senator, and James Mc. Gibbons for Representative. The editor of the Mt. Vernon Republican, deprecates the movement, as being calculated to decide the vote in favor of the democratic party. The evils he apprehends from this are the following:

1. "The danger and disgrace of seeing such men as Mc. Nulty or Spindler represent Knox county in the Legislature."

2. "Of seeing a hard money system fastened on the State."

3. "Of seeing one half the Whigs of Ohio without any representation in Congress for the next ten years."

4. "Of seeing Wilson Shannon elected Governor."

5. "Of seeing Petticoat Allen re-elected to the United States Senate."

6. "Of seeing Texas, with its broad expanse of Slaveholding territory, attached to the Union."

1. It is a great disgrace to have such a man in the Legislature as Mc. Nulty, but it is a greater disgrace, for Liberty men to vote for a candidate, who scoffs at their principles, or who would not lift a finger to carry them out. Blackguard legislators are a disgrace to any people, but how will Liberty men mend the matter by supporting the candidates of a party, whose acknowledged leader, is a representative of the Slave Power, which Liberty men hold as a greater evil than even Mc. Nulty or Spindler.

2. No danger of a hard money system "being fastened on the State." The great majority of democrats, it is well known, are opposed to such a system. But suppose the worst—do Liberty men dread a hard money currency, more than the ruinous effects on the prosperity and morals of the country, produced by Slavery, which governs both parties?

3. This is an imaginary evil. Suppose the democrats should obtain a majority, and pass just such a districting bill as they see proper—the law will not be unalterable. Another election may bring in a whig majority, and then the law could be amended. Who says it could not?

4. As Wilson Shannon cannot participate in the legislation of the State, this terrible evil will hardly move Liberty men from their integrity.

5. Senator Allen does no credit to the State, but will our friend of the Times answer one question. What Senator in the Senate of the United States, since Morris was ousted, has dared to avow the opinions, and assume the attitude, of a Freeman, towards Slaveholders and Slavery? We will answer for him: not one. And so, for the sake of defeating one *dough-face*, Liberty men are called on to contribute their influence towards electing another *dough-face*. Will a party which is sounding the praises of Henry Clay, send an anti-slavery man to the Senate?

6. As to Texas, the great safeguard against its admission is, the prevailing sentiment among all parties in the free States, which will no more permit a democratic than a whig majority of free State representatives, to vote the annexation.

So much for the catalogue of our friend—Let us ask him a few questions.

Are you not an Abolitionist?

Is not your party shouting for Henry Clay?

Is not Henry Clay owner of fifty slaves?

Is it not a shame, that a Slaveholder should be President of the freest republic on earth?

Is not Henry Clay the father of the Missouri compromise, which secured the ascendancy of the Slave Power in this nation?

Did he not array his mighty energies, a few years since, against the anti-slavery men of this country, and make a speech which extorted from Calhoun the triumphant declaration, that now the South was united! united on the great question of Slavery?

Does that party deserve the support of Anti-Slavery men, which is striving by songs, and feasts, and barbecues, and every popular device to awake an enthusiasm in favor of a Pro-Slavery man and Slaveholder, which shall bear him onward to the highest office in the gift of a free people?

If you can answer these questions satisfactorily, the Liberty men of Knox county, may be prepared to take your advice.

Just one word. Suppose Nicholas Biddle were to come out as candidate for the Presidency, what would be thought of the hard money democrat who should vote for him? Either that he was a hypocrite, or thought very little of his own principles.

Would you have the Liberty man play traitor to his principles, by supporting a man who abhors them, and whose life is one continued violation of them? What, in the name of decency, do you think of Anti-Slavery men?

## CONVENTIONS.

NEW LISBON.—We learn from the New Lisbon Aurora, that this convention went off splendidly. A correspondent informs us, that above four hundred persons were present, chiefly voters from Columbiana Co.

Judge George, of Jefferson Co., was chosen Chairman, and J. D. Castell, Secretary. A committee appointed at another meeting, reported a sound spirited address, a part of which we give elsewhere.

Messrs. King, Lewis, and Smith acquitted themselves handsomely, the meeting continuing all day and in the evening. Our correspondent writes:—

"This meeting has done much towards opening the eyes of many whose hearts are sick with hope deferred of better times, so long promised by both leading parties—times that are as long coming, as they have been long promised. So me who were undecided, and went reluctantly with one of the other parties, now say they are fully satisfied to go straight out for liberty. The absence of Morris was a great disappointment to many. The democrats were anxious to see and hear the man who has been driven from their ranks, for his honest

adherence to democratic principles. He would be listened to here better than almost any man who could come.

Our prospects were never so cheering as now. The house of David is growing stronger, and the house of Saul weaker. Multitudes are now standing still for want of light to go safely on. Smith's speech at Mt. Vernon, makes a very good lantern for such. We have it in pamphlet form, and are circulating it widely."

That is right. It is a strong speech, and will do good. We ought to have noticed before the publication of it in the Spirit of Liberty. We would republish it in our paper, were we not so crowded just now with long articles. We hope it may be extensively circulated in the Eastern and Northern parts of the State. It is to be had as a tract, at Pittsburgh, at the office of the Spirit of Liberty.

MASSILON.—Some of the anti-slavery men in Stark county, are non-resistants, and not a few have been smitten with the Clay palsy. So the meeting at Massilon was not so large as the Conventions have been elsewhere. Still a respectable number attended. The meeting was held in the Presbyterian church. Arvine Wales, President, Mahlon Wileman, Vice-President, J. O. Bloss and Thomas Goodman, Secretaries. In the afternoon, the committee appointed at the morning session, reported the following:

Resolved, That the system of Slavery as it exists in the United States, is a system of injustice, cruelty and oppression, unequalled in the history of the world.

Resolved, That the habit of slaveholding, in oppressing the slaves under their control, has rendered slaveholders so oppressive and domineering, that they are not satisfied with having the command over the blacks only, but they are determined to bring the whole people under their control, and they have already succeeded to an alarming extent.

Resolved, That this convention extend all its influence in rolling back the tide of oppression, and finally extirpating the accursed system.

Resolved, That one of the most efficient means for its destruction, is the casting of the votes by the Liberty men in favor of those who will exert their influence to carry out anti-slavery principles.

Resolved, That at the ensuing election for Governor, and the regular nomination of the Liberty party for the county officers of Stark co. The committee then reported the following names:

For Senator, ARVINE WALES, of Massilon.

Representatives, MAHLON WILEMAN, of Marlboro.

JAMES O. BLOSS, of Massilon.

Commissioner, JAMES LEWIS, of Fulton.

Poor House Directors, E. S. HENRY, Rochester.

JOHN P. HARLEY, Canton.

WM. M. FOLGER, Massilon.

WM. HERRICK, of Canton.

The report was accepted, and the resolutions adopted. The convention met again in the evening. Judge King and Mr. Lewis occupied their time well. In the account of the meeting it is said the enthusiasm and applause were very great; and all felt the force of truth. Many have burst the bands of party and declared themselves freemen. The candidates in nomination fight to die, that thousands may hereafter live freemen.

After appointing a County Committee, of 3, T. Goodman, J. O. Bloss, and Dr. L. M. Whiting, the Convention adjourned.

We wish our speakers were multiplied. From every quarter we hear the cry, "come over and help us." In Clinton and the adjoining counties, they want a speaker. In Gallia, Pike, Athens, and Scioto, they want a speaker. In the interior counties they are clamorous. We may as well satisfy all inquiries at once, by saying, that Lewis and King will traverse the Reserve till the election. Morris and Brisbane are about to scour Hamilton County. Chase is at the East on professional business, and will return only in time to give a few broadsides in Cincinnati. So our friends must help themselves. This they can do, if they will only set about it in good spirits, especially if they will supply themselves with the two tracts we have just published. If they can do no more, let them call meetings in their respective neighborhoods, and read them.

UNION.—In Union, we are glad to see this working spirit prevailing. A Liberty Convention was held there, September 13th, at Marysville. Mr. Fairfield delivered a forcible address to the meeting. Speeches were also made, by Azaria Pinney, Senatorial candidate, and Mr. Cranston, of Champaign. Next day, the Convention again assembled, and listened to remarks by Mr. Fairfield—after which, an interesting discussion sprung up, on a motion to appoint a committee to nominate county officers. The motion at length was carried unanimously, and the following persons were nominated.

For Sheriff, CHARLES P. MORSE.

Commissioner, JOSEPH BAIN.

Recorder, WILLIAM H. SKINNER.

The Convention then adjourned, after directing an account of proceedings to be forwarded to us by Heman Ferris, the Secretary, to whom we are indebted for the foregoing particulars.

MEDINA.—A Liberty Convention was held in Harrison, Medina county, September 9th. Halsey Hulbert in the Chair, Timothy Burr Secretary, T. B. Hudson, L. Parker, and G. Gardner were appointed a committee to prepare business for the meeting.

The Committee after a few minutes reported resolutions and an address, which, after some slight alterations in the address, were adopted unanimously. The address we publish in another column. The resolutions are admirable.

1st. Resolved, That it is the duty of every Abolitionist to remember them that are in bonds as bound with them.

2d. Whereas, slavery is the greatest political curse of this country, therefore,

Resolved, That every patriot and politician ought to use his earliest, best, and most earnest endeavors, to secure its abolition.

Whereas, slavery is the creature of political action, being defended and sustained by legislative enactment, and whereas in a republic, all legislative enactment proceeds primarily from the people, and whereas the people are responsible for all their political acts, and the systems which spring from them, therefore,

Resolved, That the people of the several slave States are responsible for the sin of slavery in their limits, and for the misery which it inflicts upon all who are concerned in its operations, and that it is their first political duty, to elect such legislators as would use their full power for the abolition of this mighty wrong.

4th. Resolved, That the men, or class of men, who should at the South set the example of using their greatest political influence against the greatest political curse, would be performing their first political duty, and would deserve the gratitude of all their fellow citizens.

5th. Whereas, the people of the North sustain the same legal and moral relation to slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the territories under the jurisdiction of Congress, which the people of the several slave States do to the slavery existing within their respective limits, and whereas the people of the North have a majority in Congress, therefore,

Resolved, That they are as guilty for refusing to exercise their legislative power for the abolition of slavery within the national domain, as are the people of the Slave States for the continuance of slavery within their own limits.

6th. Resolved, That while it is the duty of men at the South to use their highest political influence for the abolition of slavery there, and set an example of right voting on this question, it is not the duty of each of us to use our highest political influence, and set an example of voting against our national and territorial slavery.

7th. Whereas, voting for pro-slavery or slaveholding legislators and rulers is suicidal to the best interests of our cause, and destructive of that moral influence which we ought ever to preserve unimpaired; and whereas both the great political parties, so far from pledging themselves to support, as candidates for office, men who are pledged to the support of slavery; and thus knowingly invite us to sacrifice our moral principles upon the altar of party feeling; and whereas, a large majority of American citizens, will probably vote with their respective parties if independent nominations are not made; Therefore,

Resolved, That the preservation of our moral influence, the great argument used against the formation of a Liberty party, necessitates its organization and support.

8th. Resolved, That to elect legislators, who though professed, or real Abolitionists, are silent on the questions which we wish to have agitated, and who will not pledge themselves to exert their official influence by voting, and otherwise against the pro-slavery action and tendencies of their respective parties—who in short will not sacrifice their interests as party politicians in favor of the great principles of general liberty—is to sacrifice reality to a name orat best, to gain a trifling and fleeting advantage at the hazard of great and lasting injury—and therefore, when invited to support men of this stamp, we shall feel ourselves in duty bound invariably to decline.

9th. Resolved, That while in Ohio a large majority, both of the leading men and voters in the Liberty party, are whigs in their sentiments, the charge that the Liberty party is a tool for the triumph of Locofocism, is not only without proof, but is abundantly disproven by the evidence of this well known fact.

10. Resolved, That since the Liberty party in this State and in this county, have put in nomination for the State and County offices candidates, for whom the Whig party can vote without any sacrifice of their own principles, it is at once false and vain to charge the Liberty party with dividing the ranks of the whigs, and if the Whig party should be defeated at the coming election, they will be themselves responsible for the consequences.

11. Resolved, That we cordially invite honest men of both, the Whig and Democratic parties to investigate these questions, whether the principles and objects of the Liberty party are not true, constitutional, and vitally important to the well being of the whole of our beloved country; and whether it is not their moral duty as patriots to withdraw from those parties which refuse to espouse the cause of universal liberty, and unite with one which exerts all its constitutional power for the advancement of this object.

12. Resolved, That the principles of the liberty party, being the principles of unchangeable righteousness, the objections against the foundation of such a party, would lie equally against other departments of benevolent effort, and if valid would totally paralyze the arm of philanthropy in the dispensation of universal blessing.

13. Resolved, That as we look to God for help and depend on him for success, we do recommend to our friends to observe the Anti-Slavery Concert most sacredly.

## Principles, Objects, Plans.

Mr. Raymond, editor of the Western Statesman, professes to be in the dark, as it regards the principles, objects and plans of the Liberty Party. We had intended to say something to enlighten his obscurity when the following truly excellent address from the Liberty men of Medina County came to hand. We call the attention of every reader to it. It is seldom we have the pleasure of treating them with so much thought, in so brief space:

ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS OF MEDINA COUNTY ON THE PRINCIPLES, OBJECTS, AND PLANS OF THE LIBERTY PARTY.

Principles. 1. All men are created equal. 2d. They are endowed with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. 3d. For the defence of these rights governments are instituted among men.—4th. Whenever the legislation or administration of these governments fails to secure these ends, or becomes destructive of them, it is the right and duty of every citizen to use all his constitutional power to secure officers in the legislative, judicial and executive departments who will exercise their respective constitutional functions according to these principles, and in such a manner as to secure as far as possible the defence of these rights. 5. As these rights are original, fundamental, and the parents of all other rights, their defence is the highest political duty of every citizen, and whenever a breach is made upon these in his own person or persons of his fellow men, his whole political power, should if necessary be devoted, first and most earnestly to the erection of bulwarks adequate to their future defence.

Facts. American slavery denies all these rights in theory: it violates them all in practice. It denies that all men are created equal, for it claims that the slave is born the property of his master. It denies that the slave has the right to his life; for it makes that life the gold and silver of its oppressor. It denies his right to liberty, for it drives him a fettered bondman from the cradle to the grave. It denies his right to the pursuit of happiness, for it makes the pleasure of another the law of his life, slashes away the wages of his labor, snatches his wife from his bosom, tears his children from his knees and throws over his mind the mantle of darkest ignorance. In short, it denies him the pursuit of happiness, by drying up all its fountains, and leaving the tender susceptibilities of his nature to waste away with famine and thirst. 2. It denies to the freemen of this nation the right to discuss its character or pronounce upon its nature. It demands the right not only of practicing unrestrained its wholesale spoliation of humanity's jewelry, but that no eye shall look on its wickedness, and that no voice shall be raised to tell the tale. It muzzles our press, it burns up our dwellings, it invokes the

fury of the mob, and thus threatens us with all the curses of anarchy. It murders our citizens, it denies the right of petition, spurns the prayer of an injured people from the threshold of our Capitol, establishes an army of spies in the persons of 10,000 Postmasters, plunders our mails, prizes into our letters, and commits all it pleases to the flames. It corrupts our state legislation, and compels us to stand rank and file around its Bastille, in terror to the fugitive who seeks to flee its tortures. It has changed our national policy, till change is its only unchanged feature. It has made the Federal Government the willing tool of its abominations in the permission of slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories under the jurisdiction of Congress, in the admission of seven new slave states, embracing nearly 1,300,000 slaves—in the appointment of ministers abroad to negotiate for its peculiar interests, while the interests of the free north are neglected—in giving all the vast patronage of the Executive to the support of slavery—in employing the national property for the defence of its property in human souls—in the infamous Missouri compromise by which the whole southwest is claimed as the future domain of oppression—in plotting for the annexation of Texas to the Union, with the avowed purpose of securing by numerical force that predominance in the national councils which it has hitherto gained by intrigue and bravado, in fighting its battles and expending nearly \$40,000,000 of the national treasure to recover a few fugitives yet unrecovered, and thus plunging the nation into temporary bankruptcy, for the defence of its iniquities, and last though not least, in claiming for slavery the empire of the seas, and threatening to involve us in a war with the greatest maritime power on earth, because she refused to violate international law by giving up the heroes of the Creole to its tender mercies. It has imposed a tax of nearly \$400,000,000 on the people of the North, by refusing to pay its debts, contracted in just and regular trade; and thus adds to the robbery which it commits on the slave, a vast pillage upon the persons of our own free laborers. It holds a dagger over the heads of the nation's representatives, charges with treason the venerable ex-president Adams for discharging his duty as an agent of the people—censures without a hearing members who dare to whisper doctrines contrary to its creed of lies, thus making discussion a farce—deliberation a mockery—and compelling the lovers of liberty to stand fettered and voiceless, and see her pierced with daggers in her own sanctuary, and by the priests who minister at her altar. It has the audacity moreover to proffer its curses to us, insolently telling us that the laborer must in some form be the slave of the capitalist; and boldly predicting the period when the free north shall take it to her bosom, & hinting in no very ambiguous terms, that its vast power shall be employed to bring about this diabolical end. Thus it openly presents to us the tremendous alternative; Universal Liberty for the slave or Universal slavery for the free.

3. What man on earth with these facts before him, can come to any other conclusion than this, that the government has not only failed to defend the fundamental rights of man, but has been made in the exercise of its inculcated power, a mighty agent for inflicting on them, untold and murderous violence? These principles outraged in the persons of 3,000,000 of crushed men; our own rights slied by fraud, or torn by force piece-meal from our grasp,—shriek to us with a cry as of departing life. From the tombs where our warrior fathers sleep—from the battle fields where they poured their hearts blood, a libation to freedom—from the ends of the earth that have rung with the fame of conflicts waged and victory won—from the deep future swarming with countless millions whose destiny will be shaped by the actions of to day, come mingled and mighty voices, bidding us stand for the right—and exhorting us to give up all freely for its triumph.

4. While these things are true, the existing political parties have refused to espouse these principles or do ought for the removal of these giant and portentous evils. Their leaders are wedded to slavery, their presses slander our character, impugn our motives, and misrepresent our objects. The Democratic party has always, paradoxical as it may seem, been our foe. It is called the natural ally of slavery, and seems to plume itself on the insulting compliment! The Whig party has professed to be our friend. It has at least solicited our votes, with pledges of assistance when those votes were given. How have those pledges been redeemed? Abolitionists were told that Gov. Corwin was friendly to the repeal of the Black laws of Ohio—but since his election not a word have we ever heard from him to favor this object. We were promised the right of petition and discussion; a whig Congress has left the odious gag unrepented. Northern whigs (abolitionists too) voted for a slaveholding speaker, and for the infamous apportionment bill sacrificing four northern representatives to the slave power. Henry Clay one of the most hostile men to the abolitionists in the whole nation is the chosen candidate of the whig party for the highest office in the nation's gift. Thus, the whigs are redeeming their pledges! Have they earned our support by such redemption? To ask this question is to give its answer.

OBJECTS. 1. Not rebellion nor revolution. 2. Not the unconstitutional interference of the North or of Congress with the legislation of the slave states. 3. But the purification of the laws in the free States. 4. The Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories under the jurisdiction of Congress. 5. The refusal to annex Texas to the Union. 6. The non admission of any new slave States. 7. The election of a President and through him, of a cabinet, judiciary and executive corps throughout, who will no longer devote the national wealth and patronage, its whole influence and power to the protection and growth of slavery—but will redeem the nation from its present subservency to the South, and free the north from the burden, peril and disgrace of fattening the huge dragon whose fangs are even now gnawing on the vitals of its prosperity. 8. By all these means freeing the nation from the sin of continued slaveholding, thus impressing the conviction of our honesty and earnestness upon the minds of our southern brethren, and enforcing the moral appeal which we are now making to their consciences and hearts—

## PLANS.

1. To spread light, like the noonday, every where. 2. To discuss the great principles of fundamental liberty, and secure for them the

paramount practical regard which existing political parties deny to them. 3. To purify the political power which the right of suffrage enables us to wield—by declining our support to the pro-slavery parties, and by nominating and supporting with our votes men who in all their political actions, will relinquish their party interests in favor of the great principles of free government, and the first rights of man.

Judge ye, fellow-citizens—are not these principles sound, these facts true, these objects constitutional, these plans just such as every class of men may with propriety adopt? Take these questions to the court of conscience, and ask her, without bribe or bias, to give a solemn and impartial decision. We cannot doubt the nature of that high answer. On that authority let us entreat you to use your power, all your power, your political no less than your moral and religious power—not in feeding the Hydra whose brood of curses, like the fiery flying serpents of old, sting their victims to death, and have wings to give omnipresence to their murderous agency; but in dealing on it a death blow wherever you can make it tell. The existing political parties will not help you; waging mortal war against each other in all things besides—they "are made friends" in this—a slavish subservience to the cause of oppression, courting the support of the South by sacrificing every principle of justice—every fundamental right—every sentiment of honor—every vestige of independence—every dollar in our national treasury, to prove themselves worthy of a fellowship with robbery. And most fit has been the proof—and most generously has it been proffered. It has established their claim. It has won for them the distinction they have sought. While such is their character, can you do ought else than withdraw from their ranks, and stand aloof from such a participation in murder and outrage? We seem to hear your answer—"No, we cannot—we will not." We invite you then to join us. Let us use our power at the ballot-box, in testifying against the wickedness of slavery—in arresting the attention of the nation, in reminding it of the great principles which it has forsaken, and in setting an example which, were it copied by all, would annihilate slavery in a day.

But we are told, "we are too few to do any thing—we deserve only contempt." Had Luther listened to this objection, his voice had died unheard, and to-day the nations of Europe might have been kissing the chains that bound them to the car of Papal despotism. Had our fathers taken the spirit of this objection for their counsellor, the page of History had never been brightened by the story of their struggles for lost rights, and 14,000,000 of freemen might now have been vassals of the British Crown. Away with such a cowardly objection. We who inherit the blessings purchased by our fathers' daring, ought never to disgrace their memory by being craven-hearted ourselves.

We are told, moreover, that we shall divide the whig party, and give the power to the democrats. To this we reply that when the whig party sells itself to the South, we beg to have our names erased from the bill of sale.—We prefer to sacrifice our party feeling to our principles of right, and throw upon those who will not give us candidates for whom we can conscientiously vote, all the disasters which they visit on themselves. If they draw down ruin on their own heads, we ask them not to charge that *murder* upon us.

But it is said, "the present time is a crisis. Lo, wait till the present time is settled. Then we will join you." To this we say, this is the third year in which we have been met with this difficulty. The objection has grown gray, and yet seems as fresh in its old age as if it were the birth of yesterday. The truth is, crises will exist, or be created—and, if we wait for them to pass away, we shall be worthy pupils of the rustic who stood on the river-bank waiting for the waters all to flow by, before he should cross. We have not learned wisdom in such a school. Such objections urged against our position are as rotten as the cause they are intended to prop. We cannot concede to them any great importance. In conclusion, we beg you, fellow-citizens, to reflect on these matters, and act not for the present hour alone, but for the century to come; not for the interest of parties that will not defend the right, but for the freedom of oppressed millions; for the happiness of all posterity, and for the primal rights of the whole human race.

For the Philanthropist.

CAN THE ABOLITIONISTS OF OHIO CONSISTENTLY VOTE AT THE ENSUING FALL ELECTION FOR THOMAS CORWIN FOR GOVERNOR?

## No. 2.

I proceed in the recapitulation of facts in the public life of Mr. Corwin while a member of Congress. It would seem at first view at the period to which I have now arrived, that he had changed his purpose a little in regard to the reception of anti-slavery papers and petitions; but the result will show that it was only in appearance, not in reality. February 8, 1836, Mr. Pinckney, a slaveholder of South Carolina, introduced a resolution to the effect that all petitions of this kind, and all papers relating to the subject of slavery



# THE PHILANTHROPIST.

## ADDRESS.

*To the Voters of Hamilton County:—FELLOW CITIZENS*—The right of any portion of our citizens, either individually or collectively, to select for themselves candidates for office, and vote accordingly, is indisputable; and the duty so to act, by all who can conscientiously vote, is equally imperative; and every voter who bestows his suffrage, not in accordance with his own views of right, but in obedience to the wishes or dictates of party caucuses, conditions, or purposes, acts unfaithfully to the country, to the constitution, & to himself.

The friends of constitutional liberty ask no such sacrifice of judgment and integrity, for the purpose of increasing their vote; because, they know, that if judgment and integrity could be freed from the shackles of the "great Whig party," as well as "the great Democratic party," the vote in favor of their principles and objects, would not only be increased, but would be triumphant, even now, at the approaching election.

We cannot admit the idea, that our country and her institutions are doomed to destruction, through the rancour and violence of party spirit, party devices, and party leaders. We have not only hope, but we have unshaken confidence, that our people will yet, and that soon too, return to their only "ark of safety," the constitution of our government, and carry out its principles as declared and expounded by our fathers, who gave it life and operation. Does the constitution establish liberty or slavery? That is the great question. Political liberty and personal slavery cannot exist together, for virtue of the same grant; they are opposites, at war with each other under all phases, and no human ingenuity can frame a code of laws which will be equally beneficial to a state where all the inhabitants are free men, and a state where a larger portion of them are slaves, and the property of the remaining portion. It is equally true in the moral, natural, and political world, that two opposite principles cannot exist together at the same time, and under the same circumstances, and each equally grow and thrive; a constant war will be kept up, and one or the other will be in the ascendancy. The evil will destroy the good, or the good must keep the evil in complete subjection.

That Slavery, as it exists in our country, is an evil of vast magnitude, we assert without hesitation; it has corrupted the religion and morals of the people; it has deprived a vast portion of them of their natural rights, while slaveholders and slaveholding instruments have usurped all political power, and trampled under foot the political rights of the free states. Such is our condition at present: with a constitution and government declaratory of freedom, we uphold the practice and attempt to justify the principle of slavery; and under this crude system we are looking for moral and pecuniary advancement. We slow about as much wisdom in this, as a living man would who should bind himself to a corpse and expect to benefit himself by such conjunction.

We say to you, who are friends of freedom, in all candor and sincerity, that now is the time for action, not a moment is to be lost, if you would save our country and her institutions from the destroying influences of slavery. That system must fall before the power of the ballot box, and cease to exist in our country, or despotism, in its worst form, will soon be established. Indeed, already have some of the leading pro-slavery papers declared, that the moral despotism of the President is necessary to save the country from the ruinous conduct of the representatives of the people. The power of a master is to be seated in the Presidential chair.

It may be enquired, what evidence have we that slavery will produce the results we have named? Our answer is, what every one ought to know; that the slaveholding states have the entire power of the general government in their hands. They have stricken down the right of petition, and the freedom of debate in Congress. The slave power has subsidized the press even in the free states, and gagged the pulpit. It has sent its emissaries and agents to the legislative bodies in the free states, to influence them in favor of slavery, and it has also endeavored to control the elective franchise, and corrupt the voters in the same states; and for this purpose, traveling agents from the slave states are at this time perambulating Ohio. It has insulted Courts of Justice in the free states, and trampled under foot their sovereignty and laws. It has offered high pecuniary rewards for the delivery into its power, of respectable and worthy citizens of the free states, in order that their lives might be destroyed or their persons grievously punished. It has kidnapped and carried off, from the free states, persons, some of whom are made slaves, while others, by a tedious legislation, have obtained their freedom. It has by lawless violence entered our dwellings and disturbed the peace of our firesides. It has instigated and sent amongst us mobocrats, thereby producing mob violence, injuring our people, and destroying their property, and all these are but mere samples of the outrages and wrongs that the slave power, by its minions has committed upon the political and personal rights of the people of the free states. It has not only done us all this mischief, but, by its influence and power over the general government, we find the products of free labor, the bread-stuffs of the free states, excluded from foreign markets, by high and ruinous duties; thus compelling us to sell at low rates our flour and our meats to the southern slaveholder, who almost universally buys on credit, and often fails to make payments. By this means has our prosperity been crippled, our currency depreciated, and our banks broken, and rendered unable to redeem their paper, while a debt of near four hundred millions of dollars has been contracted, and is now justly due, by the slaveholding to the free states, which vast amount has been consumed by the slaveholder and his slave, and is entirely sunk and lost forever to the laboring population of these states. If the people of the slave states would pay our citizens what they justly owe them for food and raiment, and other articles, the products of our own labor, money would be sufficiently abundant, and our business would instantly revive. The only remedy, however, that we have is, to learn knowledge by experience, and take care for the future.

Whigs and Democrats may caucus and cabal; they may charge each other with treason, and every other crime which if true would disgrace the men, and the nation; they may talk to you of hard times, and each promise you better, if you will confide to their hands the government;

it is all delusion and hopeless folly, while the impoverishing and ruinous system of slavery continues to rule your country; and both the foregoing parties, instead of endeavoring to destroy it away, are making the most abject submission to the slave power, in or to obtain its aid to destroy each other.

We warn you, that peace and prosperity will never be found in your country while slavery continues supreme. You must stanch this horrible fountain of corruption, before you can dry up its streams. Slavery must be abolished where we have the right to abolish it, and its aggressions in the free States arrested, or we are an undone and ruined people. To save our country and her constitutional government, from decay, rottenness and death, is our object, and we know that the power of the ballot box is all sufficient for this purpose. Slavery can and must be abolished by law; and as far as our suffrages can go, to divorce, and forever separate the general government from the slave power, and to prevent the action of that power within our own State, we pledge ourselves to each other and to our country, it shall never be wanting. We will also, so far as in our power, establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty to all the people of the United States, and we will not leave our exertions until slavery is driven back, & confined within those States where it has been created, and is sustained by the mockery of law and justice. Confine it there and we know it will suffocate and die with congestion. A reformation in our legislative bodies, both state and national, is the first point to be carried; and if we can effect that, we are well satisfied that every other point can be easily gained. A ticket for the State Legislature was lately formed by the Liberty party, upon consultation and with the assent of the gentlemen nominated. One of the gentlemen (Mr. Cary) has seen proper to decline, and has given public notice to that effect. We think it would have been more appropriate, had his intention been made known to the gentlemen who put him in nomination. Mr. Cary thinks it his duty at present, to support the great Whig party. We have only to say to him, in the language of the prophet, "Ephraim is joined to his idols, let him alone." When Mr. Cary shall have washed the "Clay from his eyes" he will see more clearly.

We now present for the suffrage of the free men of Hamilton county, the foregoing ticket. We believe it to be a duty to vote; and we also think it right that a full ticket should be voted. All we ask of Judicial and Ministerial officers, is that they should do their duty impartially, according to existing laws. We have therefore selected for county officers, from both the Democratic and Whig tickets, gentlemen who we believe are qualified to discharge the duties of the offices to which they have been nominated, and we have made the selection without regard to their party politics. We are disposed to give our opponents a fair trial, and ascertain whether they will select persons for office, who will do equal and exact justice to all men, without distinction of clime or color. Whenever we find a party that will do this, that party we will support, whether called Liberty, or by any other name.

## An Address.

The address referred to in the account of the New Lisbon proceedings, is a good one. After alluding to the expectations of our forefathers, and to the manner in which they have been frustrated by the extension of slavery, and the supremacy of the slave power, it proceeds as follows:—

And what, fellow citizens, we would ask, have been the fatal consequences to us? The constitution which our fathers devised for the security and protection of our rights, violated in many of its most important provisions—the powers conferred upon the general government for the security of our liberties, usurped and wrested to the support of slavery—the number of its unhappy victims, which our fathers designed to limit, and fondly hoped their sons would restore to the enjoyment of equal rights, increased six fold—territory purchased of foreign powers at an immense expense in order to give wider scope, and greater security to the horrid traffic. 7 new slave States added to the union, in open disregard of the well known intention of the founders of our government—the most solemn treaties with Indian tribes, violated—the rights of owners of the soil defrauded, robbed, murdered or banished from the peaceful homes of their fathers, to gratify the insatiable cupidity of the slaveholder—the resources of the nation to the amount of 40 millions squandered in a disgraceful negro hunt in the swamps of Florida; and, as if covetous of the odium of the world, and to sink us still deeper in infamy, leagued the sons of our liberty-loving sires with Cuban bloodhounds to share with them the carnage and the spoils.

The right of remonstrance against this and other outrages—the right of petition on the part of hundreds of thousands of our more virtuous and enlightened citizens, spurned and trampled under foot in the halls of Congress—the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press surrendered to the tender mercies of infuriated mobs—the post-offices officially placed at the disposal of southern lynch committees—the liberty of every colored citizen, and many of the white citizens of the free states, whose business may call them to visit the south forcibly wrested from them, for no other cause save the color of the skin in the former and color of opinion in the latter, an opinion too strictly, in accordance with that which sixty-six years ago, our whole nation, as with one voice, proclaimed to the world as self evident truth. The resolves of the legislative bodies of the free states, if in favor of liberty, or claiming the protection of northern interest, treated with contempt, while those of similar bodies in the slaveholding sections of our country, be they in support of slavery, the annexation of Texas, or the impertinent intermeddling with the affairs of other states are graciously received and respectfully entertained. Our representatives corrupted or brow beaten into submission and acquiescence, or if perchance incorruptible and firm of purpose, they dare give utterance to their own opinions or those of their constituents threatened with expulsion or severely censured—compelled to meet and conduct their deliberations in a district, though belonging in common to the north and south, yet pointed by slavery, and the foulest slave market on the face of the globe, and this crying abomination created, protected and sanctioned by our representatives at the bidding of an inexorable and irresponsible cabal compelled to meet in council with gamblers and duellists with the lawless and vile. Compelled to legislate not for the general welfare, but exclusively for the benefit of one section in total disregard of the other.

Our Foreign negotiations are almost exclusively conducted by slaveholders, and their efforts wholly directed to secure a market for slave grown produce, to the studied neglect of the agriculture of the West, and the manufactures of the East—to obtaining of compensation for shipwrecked, and self-manumitted slaves—the surplus revenue

of the government, and the proceeds of the public lands the common domain, principally slavery continues to rule your country; and both the foregoing parties, instead of endeavoring to destroy it away, are making the most abject submission to the slave power, in or to obtain its aid to destroy each other.

It is against this predominance of slavery, and its alarming consequences to ourselves and our posterity, that we have combined our energies, and united our efforts under the name of the Liberty party.

Having seen the leaders of both the great political parties time and again, bartering all that is precious and valuable as the price of southern votes, we have been forced to the conviction, that they possess neither the power nor the inclination to apply the remedy to those enormous evils, in comparison of which all the others incident to perverted legislation, and the redress of which has formed in turn, the rallying cry of each of the contending parties, dwindles into utter insignificance.

What then remains for us, to adopt the language of the gifted Whittier, but to repudiate at once and forever, unprincipled Whiggery, and counterfeit democracy; and disregarding the pitiful expediency of the day, which seeks by banks and sub-treasures, and fiscal agents, by judicious tariffs and free trade, to find a remedy for the ruinous drain of slavery upon the country's resources: to go back to that great primal truth, manifested alike in nature and revelation, which was the burden of our father's covenant with Almighty God, in the Declaration of Independence—to rally the pure, the generous, the patriotic around the standard of a PARTY, based on the long neglected truth that personal rights are the foundation of all others—the centre and source from which they crystallize; and which must therefore direct its first energies against a system based on the entire subversion of these great central rights; a party whose first movement must necessarily be ANTI-SLAVERY—whose first bulletin of success must be heard in the clank of broken fetters—whose first exercise of power, wrung from the grasp of oppression, must be to call back to their native humanity three millions of transformed and imbrued victims: a liberty party in deed, advocating the utmost amount of freedom compatible with social order—confounding the action of government to general, simple and equal laws, and thus putting an end to partial legislation and monopoly; a democratic party, not in abstractions merely, but in the vigorous and beneficent reality of practice. The party of reform and progress—democracy walking hand in hand with Christianity blessing and being blessed.

This is the party, fellow citizens, for which we claim your support; not because we expect immediate success to crown our efforts—not because the path is smooth and victory easy of attainment—we seek not to disguise the fact, that the obstacles we have to encounter are numerous and formidable—that opposition fierce and strong is to be expected from the slaveholding power, as well as from their willing and natural allies, the whig and democratic parties, and what though less formidable more to be deplored, from professed friends, who having acted with us in times past, now deem it more convenient to pray for Hercules than to put their shoulders to the wheel. With all these combined have the Liberty party to contend; but having adopted the independent organization from a firm and deep rooted conviction that it is the only means of bringing political power to bear directly upon the great question of human rights, they are not deterred by the magnitude of the cost. They have engaged in the struggle with firm confidence that their cause is just, and right, and must ultimately triumph.

The rapidly increasing accessions made every election to our ranks, from the best men from both of the old parties, present the strongest assurances that the object to be obtained is not so very remote: our numbers in many places have doubled within the short period of one year, and in some increased ten fold.

Come, then, fellow citizens, rally to the support of the ticket here presented to you, and enjoy the high satisfaction which every individual must feel who consecrates the powers of his sovereignty to the cause of universal freedom.

After a discussion of surpassing ability which was continued for several hours, in support of the preceding address, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination of Leicester King as the Liberty candidate for governor of Ohio, at the state convention in December last, at Columbus, and pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to effect his election.

Resolved, That we adopt the sentiments expressed by Washington, "that slavery certainly might and assuredly ought to be abolished by legislative authority, and that so far as our suffrages will go to accomplish this object they shall not be wanting."

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed for the purpose of raising funds to defray the cost of publishing tracts, &c. The following were named said committee: Jacob Heaton of Salem, Isaac Peirce of Knox, Dr. Robertson of Hanover, Wesley Morgan of Columbiana, J. K. Snodgrass of Wayne, G. Garretson and J. Frost of New Lisbon.

On motion, It was voted that the address be published in all the papers friendly, and the Philanthropist and the Spirit of Liberty.

A vote of thanks was offered by Jacob Heaton, in favor of the trustees of the Dispensary church, for its use on this occasion, which was passed with unanimity.

The convention then adjourned.

BENJAMIN PAGE, Pres.

J. D. CATTELL, Sec.

For the Philanthropist.

A Convention of the Ohio A. S. Society, having been appointed at Cadiz, Ohio, for Tuesday the 18th October, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to continue two days: We in behalf of ourselves, and the friends of the Anti-slavery cause in this vicinity, tender a cordial invitation to all the advocates of this great moral enterprise, and to all others to be with us on that occasion. William Lloyd Garrison and other of our eastern friends are expected to be present. The following arrangements for lectures and entertainment have been made for all that call.

A lecture in New Athens, on Monday evening the 17th October, at candlelighting. All coming from Belmont county, and south of it, will pass through this place, and will call on Rev. John Walker, who will direct to places of lodging.

A lecture in Georgetown on the same evening, and time. Those coming up the Ohio river, or from the east via Wheeling and Martinsville, will call on Isaac Lewis, in this place, who will direct to places of lodging. Those coming this route should be in Martinsville on Monday forenoon, (the 17th Oct.) Joseph Hargrave, of this place, will give all directions, and make the necessary arrangements.

A lecture at Cyrus McNeely's, 4 miles east of Cadiz, on the road to Wellsburg, on the same evening and time. Those coming from Washington Co. Pa. &c. will call on friend McNeely.

A lecture at Samuel Paul's, 7 miles east of Cadiz, on the road to Steubenville, on the same evening. Those coming from Columbiana Co., O., Pittsburgh, Pa. &c. will call on friend Paul.

Those coming through Flushing, will call on Dr. Bailey, or William Palmer, at which place there will probably be a lecture at the same time. Those coming through Desvresville, on the west, will call on James Glenden, or James Lewis, and if a lecturer can be procured, there will be one there at the same time.

Those arriving at Cadiz, on Monday evening, will call on Dr. M. Wilson, on Steubenville street, near the Methodist church, where a committee will be in waiting to direct them where to lodge. Come one, come all; you shall be welcome. In addition to all this, our town is well supplied with hotels.

From all the points mentioned above for lectures on Monday evening, there will be no difficulty in running into Cadiz early next morning.

DR. M. WILSON,  
THOS. LEE,  
A. F. HANNA,  
REV. JNO. WALKER,  
WM. E. LUKENS,  
ISAAC LEWIS,  
HENRY HEBERLING,  
SAMUEL PAUL,  
CYRUS MCNEELY,  
SAMUEL LEWIS,  
JOSEPH COPE.

Cadiz, O. Sept. 1842.

[For the Philanthropist.

MOSHER SCHOOL HOUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1842.

Marion County Anti-Slavery Society met agreeably to adjournment. The president being absent, Sylvester Grennell was chosen president pro tem. The secretary also being absent, David Wood was appointed secretary pro tem. As Mosher introduced a resolution to alter the constitution of this society, so as to make it auxiliary to the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society, which, after being freely discussed, was postponed until next meeting. Moved, and carried, to appoint a committee of 5, to bring forward the names of persons for officers at our next meeting: David Wood, Jesse McKibbin, Phoebe Wood, William Paxton, and Esther Smith were appointed said committee. On motion, the following persons were appointed a committee, to collect funds for the purchase of tracts, viz., Thomas Sharp, Nehemiah Story, Sen., Hannah B. Breese, John Mosher, Jr., and Jesse McKibbin. Moved, and carried, that a committee of 3 be appointed to procure tracts, when there are funds in the treasury for that purpose; David Wood, Alfred Breese and James McNeal, Jr., were appointed this committee.

On motion, Resolved, That the minutes of this meeting be published in the Philanthropist.

Adjourned to meet in Cardington, on the 3rd day, (Tuesday) of the 11th month, (Nov.) next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SYLVESTER GRENELL,  
President, pro tem.

DAVID WOOD Secretary, pro tem.

[For the Philanthropist.

There will be held in Cincinnati, at the Union Baptist Church, (of color) on the 10th of October, 1842, a convention, to be composed of delegates from the regular Baptist churches; the special object of the convention, is to support and send out a missionary to preach the gospel, to the destitute, in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Believing much good may be done, we invite a delegation from all churches of the above order.

JOHN LIVERPOOL, Chairman.  
WM. M. JOHNSON, Secretary.

P. S. There will be arrangements made for the delegates, they can call at the church on their arrival.

CINCINNATI, September 10, 1842.

OAKLAND, Sept 15, 1842.

Dr. BAILEY—Dear Sir:—Our Granville friends decline having the proposed Convention of the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society in their place, on the score of objection to Mr. Garrison's religious and political opinions: there will consequently be no convention of the society at the present time, in central Ohio. Persons coming to the Convention at Oakland, Clinton Co., on the 24th of October, from the west, will please call on Dr. J. Harvey and Milton T. May, in Harveysburgh, and A. Brooke, of Oakland. Those from the east, through Wilmington, upon Thomas Hibben, Barclay C. Gilbert, or Eli McGregor, of Wilmington. Those from the north, by the Xenia and Wilmington road, upon Hezekiah Hitt, four miles north of Wilmington—those by the Xenia and Cuba road, on Anos Davis, three miles north of Oakland—those by the Xenia, Burlington, and Oakland road, upon Chilton M'Millen, three miles northwest of Oakland, who are a committee of arrangements to distribute the delegates among our friends prepared to accommodate them.—We want to see at least a thousand from a distance, with as many more as they can conveniently bring with them, and will try to be prepared for them, abolition fashion.

A. BROOKE,  
In behalf of the Com. of Arrangements.

Anti-Slavery Convention in Ohio.

The Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society will hold a Convention at Cadiz, Harrison Co. Ohio, commencing at nine o'clock A. M. on Tuesday the 18th of October next; and one at, or near Oakland, Clinton County Ohio, commencing at nine o'clock, A. M., on Monday the 24th of October. It is likely between these two, a Convention will be held in Granville or somewhere in central Ohio, commencing at nine o'clock A. M., on Friday the 21st of October—but of this, particular notice will be given, should the arrangement be positively made.

At all these Conventions, that pioneer in the Anti-slavery cause, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, has engaged to attend. It is expected also, our talented brother, Charles Lenox Remond, than whom none has better right, and few equal ability to plead the cause of the wronged, will be present at these meetings, and perhaps other of our distinguished Anti-slavery advocates from the east. It is likely this will prove a more interesting series of Anti-slavery meetings, and larger than any ever held in the State, and the Executive Committee especially and earnestly invite the attendance of all. Let the friends of the Ohio American Society be sure to be present. We have voted that it would be proper to raise four thousand dollars to promote Anti-slavery operations during the ensuing year.

At these meetings it will be proper to consider how this is to be done. Let every Anti-Slavery man in the State, no matter what his creed, or his politics, come. Let every pro-slavery man come—let our slave-holding neighbors in Virginia and Kentucky come—They shall be welcome to the hospitals which we propose to extend to all who attend; free of expense, during the time of the Conventions. They will never have a better opportunity of learning what Abolitionism is—or to see how fast it is "dying away." A committee of arrangements will be formed in each neighborhood, which will give timely notice through the Philanthropist to persons from a distance, where to call, so as to be properly distributed among the friends, who will entertain them.

By order of the Executive Committee.

A. BROOKE, Secretary.

August 27th, 1842.

All the papers in the State of Ohio, friendly to the cause of human liberty, will please copy.

marks, and on this motion Mr. Corwin voted in the affirmative. 4th. On the presentation soon after of an anti-slavery petition by Mr. Adams, the preliminary question of reception having been raised, a motion was made to lay that question on the table; thus in effect to lay the petition itself on the table, and Mr. Corwin voted in favor of the motion. These circumstances will go very far, I think, to lessen the amount of credit claimed for him for his vote to refer anti-slavery petitions to a select committee, if not to balance it altogether.

March 14, 1836, Mr. Clark, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition from citizens of his district, asking Congress to make an appropriation of money to aid in removing to the coast of Africa free negroes and manumitted slaves; and moved that it be referred to a select committee and printed. Motion was then made to lay the petition on the table; and on this motion Mr. Corwin voted in the negative. We do not know what disposition he would have made of a petition of this kind, asking Congress for an act directly unconstitutional, impolitic and inhuman, but we see by this vote that he was not sufficiently opposed to the proposition to vote to lay it on the table.

Now in this matter let me be distinctly understood. I do not say that he should have voted in the affirmative, on a motion to lay this subject of colonization on the table, as it would have involved the same disrespect of the petition of which we complain in regard to anti-slavery petitions. But inasmuch as Mr. Corwin was in the continued habit of voting to lay obnoxious and unpleasant petitions on the table; inasmuch as they had no scruples of conscience in regard to the respect or disrespect of the thing, then under those circumstances, when we see them voting against a proposition to lay on the table we may safely conclude that they regard the subject with favor. And it certainly cannot be necessary for me here to enter into any argument to prove that those who regard the vision scheme of colonization with favor; a scheme supported and defended by slaveholders themselves, and designed and calculated to strengthen the system of slavery; and most especially will it not be necessary for me here to prove that those who regard with favor the above unconstitutional proposition to appropriate the public money of the nation, the money of the free laborers of the north to build up slavery; that such can have no affinity of feeling with abolitionists.

January 9, 1837, Mr. Adams presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. After some discussion, and the question of reception being raised, motion was made to lay that question on the table, on which motion Mr. Corwin voted in the negative.—Right. Mr. Adams immediately presented another petition of the same character, and the question of reception having been raised, a vote was taken on the question, "shall the petition be received?" upon which Mr. Corwin voted in the affirmative. Right again. Here were two votes of his, given on Monday, January 9, touching the reception of anti-slavery petitions, and both given in favor. How pleasing would it be, if in following out the history of his votes during this session of Congress, we could find him steadily and consistently maintaining the same principles; thus giving evidence that he was determined to stand by and advocate the right of petition and the cause of human rights. But in less than twenty-four hours from the time of these last votes, we find his position completely changed, and himself, in the catalogue of votes, in the society of slaveholders and pro slavery men.

On the morning of Tuesday, January 10, Mr. Davis, of Indiana, made a motion "to suspend the rules of the House for the purpose of submitting a resolution that all petitions or papers presented or hereafter to be presented on the subject of slavery, be laid on the table without being read and without debate;" and on the vote being taken, Mr. Corwin recorded his vote in the affirmative. Why it was that the character of his votes became so entirely changed from what they were the day before, it is difficult to tell; unless, as is probable, that in the intervening time the influence of slavery had been brought to bear upon his mind, and he had concluded to yield submissively to it. We want men to fill the executive and legislative offices of the state and national government, who can effectually withstand the power of this influence, and live out the time of their respective offices in the steady maintenance of the great principles of right and justice.

On Wednesday, January 18, 1837, a resolution was offered by Mr. Hawes, of Kentucky, that all papers and petitions relating in any way to the subject of slavery be laid upon the table, &c., and in the record of yeas and nays, we find that Mr. Corwin's name was not there. On Monday, January 23, a similar question was incidentally brought up, when Mr. Corwin was again absent. I refer to these circumstances, because in those instances he was certainly present a part of each of the days on which those votes were taken, as we find his name among the yeas and nays, on other questions taken on those same days. Was he afraid to be present and vote on questions connected with this important subject for fear that he should either offend the increasing and watchful abolitionism of the north, or the domineering and unrelenting slavery of the south?

February 6, 1837, Mr. Adams presented several petitions on the subject of slavery, and the slave trade, which were laid on the table according to rule. In the afternoon of the same day, Mr. Patton, of Virginia, made a motion to suspend the rules of the House, to enable him to make a motion to take from the table one of those petitions to which he took particular exception, and return it to the member (Mr. Adams) who presented it. When the vote was taken, Mr. Corwin recorded his in the affirmative! That is to say, a petition which had received the only attention of being simply received and laid upon the table without being read, printed or referred, and without any one designating that it ever should be either read, printed or referred, could not be allowed even the cold inhospitality of such treatment as this, but must be taken from the table and returned to the one who presented it, and Mr. Corwin voted to suspend the established rules of the House

in order that it might be done. Why was it not enough that the petition had been thus unceremoniously treated, laid upon the table without any further notice or regard, but like a loathsome reptile, or a poisonous drug, it must be removed out of the possession and out of the precincts of the House?

On the same day, Mr. Adams mentioned that he had in his possession a petition purporting to be from slaves, and asked the speaker whether a paper of that kind would come under the rule of the House laying anti-slavery papers on the table. Every one will recollect the scene which followed. The House was thrown immediately into a most violent excitement, and various resolutions of censure were prepared and moved by different members. A debate sprang up which lasted with little intermission during six days. On the third day of the debate, however, Mr. Kennon, of Pennsylvania, made a motion to lay the whole subject on the table. This would be in effect to stop proceedings, and it seems as if it would have been a very wise movement, after several days had already been consumed, and many more were like to be consumed, in most unprofitable discussion, and all the result of a malignant determination in some way to injure the character and the feelings of Mr. Adams. On Mr. Kennon's motion Mr. Corwin voted in the negative. The debate continued on two days longer, when a motion was again made "that all further proceedings in the case of Mr. Adams do now cease." Mr. Corwin again voted in the negative. There seemed to be an unrelenting disposition not to yield the point; to persecute the old man, and worry him with various resolutions of censure, just as long as a majority in the House would sanction the proceedings; and for what? Why simply for asking the speaker whether a petition purporting to be from slaves, would come under the rule for laying anti-slavery papers on the table. Mighty offence! The debate continued another day, when the vote of the House was taken on the following resolutions, viz:

1st. Resolved, That this House cannot receive the said petition, without disregarding its own dignity, the rights of a large class of citizens of the south and west, and the Constitution of the United States.

2d. Resolved, That slaves do not possess the right of petition, secured to the people of the United States by the Constitution.

Mr. Corwin recorded his vote in favor of both these resolutions. Comment upon them is unnecessary. The man who can deliberately give sanction to doctrines so perfectly abhorrent to every principle of humanity and religion as these, is one for whom I cannot conscientiously give my vote for any office in the government. It is most unspeakably humiliating, that in a government professedly the freest on earth, there should be any class of persons, who are thus by an act of the highest legislative body of the nation, attempted to be shut out entirely from the common privileges of humanity; privileges enjoyed under the most despotic governments on earth; privileges which God himself does not deny to any of his creatures, however vile; privileges enjoyed by the very brutes and reptiles of the earth; the right of petition. And let it be remembered, these resolutions have no reference to the particular character of the petition spoken of by Mr. Adams, whether it was for a worthy or an unworthy object, but stood upon the broad ground of an entire denial of the right of petition for any object whatever.

And let it not be contended that this last resolution simply affirms, what no one disputes, that slaves do not possess by the Constitution in so many words, the right to petition, for it says no such thing. Its plain literal meaning is this: it asserts, in the first place, that slaves do not possess the right to petition, and in the next place, apparently by way of explanation, that petitioning is a thing secured to the people by the Constitution. The assertion that slaves do not possess the right to petition is exclusive and unlimited, so that we are left to understand it as meaning that that unfortunate class of persons do not possess any right to petition, either constitutional, political, moral, social, human, or divine.

B. S. HUNTER.

Hamilton County.

At a meeting of the Liberty party of Hamilton county, held at the office of the Philanthropist, on Monday evening, the 19th September, 1842, Henry Lewis was appointed Chairman, and F. Ball Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated to be, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the declination of W. Carey, as candidate for representative, and to attend to other business.

On motion, it was Resolved, That we now proceed to nominate a candidate, for Representative for Hamilton county, in place of W. Carey, resigned; whereupon, THOMAS MORRIS was unanimously nominated to fill said vacancy.

On motion, Resolved, That we now proceed to fill out a ticket for this party, at the coming election, with the names of County officers, to be selected from the Whig and Democratic candidates already in nomination by their respective parties, and recommend the same to the united support of the Liberty party in this county.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were selected by the meeting:—

Sheriff,  
JOHN H. GERARD.  
Prosecuting Attorney,  
BENJAMIN B. FESSENDEN.  
Auditor,  
JOHN BURGOYNE.  
Commissioner,  
J. LARRISON.  
Surveyor,  
L. CLASSON.  
Coroner,  
CHARLES HALES.

On motion, Resolved, That 10,000 tickets be printed for the coming election, and that T. Morris and A. Lewis be appointed a committee to superintend the printing and distribution of the same; and that said committee be authorized to erase from said ticket the name of any person who may disclaim the recommendation of this party. A committee was then appointed to prepare and publish an address to the people of this county.

On motion, adjourned to meet, at this place, on Monday evening, the 26th instant.

H. LEWIS, Chairman.



